

WHAT THE EDITOR SAYS

Public DAILY Ledger
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IN HOC SIGNO VINCES.

A Word to Republicans.

The hope of the party lies in the expansion of a veteran Republican press. The logical man who reads or otherwise helps to support a Democratic paper to the exclusion of one of his own party newspapers is untrue to the Republican cause.

Fairmontians Subscribed to by the National Republican League.

J. S. CLARKSON, President.
A. B. HUMPHREY, Secretary.

It is not only at Homestead that there is dissatisfaction among the iron workers. A dispatch from Free-trade Canada gives the information that one thousand nailers are on a strike for increased wages in Montreal. Neither Protection nor Free-trade have anything to do with these troubles.

The country is warned against a certain counterfeit five-dollar bill said to be in circulation, but the particular danger against which the country should be warned is the wild cat money plan in the Democratic platform. As a democratization of the currency counterfeiters are nowhere in comparison.

CLEVELAND would run magnificently in England.

Over there they are all for him.

His Free-trade policy, if adopted in this country, would mean millions upon millions to British manufacturers and

British workmen.

But it would come out of the pockets of American manufacturers and out of the wages of American labor.

Long before the Revolution, England resolved that America should never manufacture for herself.

During the first half of the eighteenth century the poor colonists made a feeble beginning in the fabrication of coarse woollens, linens, etc., and English manufacturers complained of such a threat to their government and Parliament interfered—in a manner, we shall let ADAM SMITH, the founder of the Free-trade school, relate. We extract from his *Wealth of Nations*, published in 1776:

England prohibits the exportation from one province to another by water and even by land upon horseback or in a cart, but, on the other hand, gives to all the colonies a protection, a regulation, which effectually prevents the establishment of any manufacture of such commodities for distant sale, and compels the industries of the colonies to confine themselves to the coarse and household manufactures as a private family commonly makes for its own use, or for that of some of its neighbors in the same province.

That policy was adhered to with relentless vigor by England down to the Revolution.

Since that time she has watched with impotent rage and maddening envy our advances in manufactures, under the shelter of a Protective Tariff which rendered futile her malevolent attempts to destroy them.

Is it any wonder that her sympathy in this campaign is with the party which in effect proclaims in its platform its purpose to reduce us once more to that deplorable state of industrial pauperism from which the Revolution freed us?

Can a true American vote for the candidates of such a party?

WHAT more in the way of a Tariff could the importers and British manufacturers ask of the Democratic party? There is no pretext now for delay of the campaign funds expected from the source named.

The Democratic Tariff plank is wonderfully like the deliveries on the same subject by the old labor-owning Free-traders in the days when they held black workmen in bondage. The doctrine is precisely the same.

It is a day of small things with the critics of the President, but one of the smallest is their attempt to make political capital out of the Homestead riot. The chain by which they try to connect the administration with the strike is made up wholly of missing links.

For the decade from 1880 to 1890 the decrease in the per capita indebtedness, National, state, and local, from \$60.73 to \$33.37, is marvelous within itself, but the value of property assessed for taxation increased during the same period from \$17,000,000,000 to \$25,500,000,000, or 50 per cent, indicating a reduction of debt and an increase of wealth for the country unprecedented in modern times, yet all this was done under the robber Tariff and an impoverishing system of taxing people to death.

If a debt per capita of \$60.73 was to be assessed and paid upon a capitalization of \$17,000,000,000, how much easier can a debt of \$33.37 be assessed upon a capitalization of \$25,500,000,000, and yet people say times never were so hard as now?

PROPERLY understood, the term "Free-trader" means not the abolition of all Tariffs, but that import trade shall be free of any taxes levied to protect home industry. Such taxes as imports are already bear and still monopolize the American market are said to be imposed for revenue only. Thus large revenues may be raised by taxing imports, and yet there will be a condition of "Free-trade" that is of trade free from protective, defensive, and corrective duties adjusted to benefit home industries.

Free-traders then will truly the trade from Protective to Free trade, reserving to destroy the Tariff altogether, but to admit it so it will not preclude home industries, but merely raise revenue and not interfere with the control of the American market by foreign manufacturers.

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ARMING.

Strikers at Homestead Preparing for Another Fight.

Blood Will Flow if the Pinkerton's Make Another Attempt.

Witnesses: *Witnesses to a Tragedy*—*Handy and Heavy Ammunition Distributed—None of Our Sheriff's Men Allowed to Enter the Works.*

PITTSBURGH, July 9.—The Trans-Atlantic steamer *Marshall Canrobert* has been sent to the iron and steel works of the Homestead Works of the Carnegie Steel Company, where she arrived last night, shortly after the striking telegram from Cincinnati, which is to be followed by a strike of the miners and workmen at the Homestead Works.

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THE MILITIA.

Star Chamber Proceedings at Harrisburg, Pa.

Gov. Pattison Holds a Consultation With the Homestead Committee,

From Which Newspaper Correspondents Are Excluded—The Governor Advised Not to Send Troops to the Scene—None Will Be Sent at Present.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 9.—The consultation was manifested here in the constitution fixed between the governor and the Homestead committee Friday night. To the great disappointment of the newspapermen present, who expected to take down the records of all concerned, the veil of secrecy was drawn over the proceedings. The governor was importunate to throw open the dooms of the executive chamber, but he turned a deaf ear to the entreaties of the press people.

It was 10-30 when the committee made its appearance in the reception room of the executive department, and the several members of it were promptly ushered into the presence of the governor and attorney-general, who assisted—*Col.* Hugh J. Cox, U. S. Representative; John Cox, J. H. Williams, John P. Purman and G. W. Sarver.

Hugh O'Donnell was regarded as the most important member of the committee, as he had in his possession the route of the Homestead strikers to the deadly fire of the strikers on Wednesday and the contracts made with these people. The purpose of the meeting, as stated by ex-Representative Cox, was to give the governor a full explanation of the Homestead, in order that he might act intelligently in the exercise of his power as chief magistrate of Pennsylvania.

Hugh O'Donnell is understood to have strongly cautioned the governor against sending the military to Homestead. While the authorities and troops would be present, their presence was calculated to do more harm than good. In his opinion no necessity existed for their interference on the day of the fight or now.

The conference with the governor lasted until midnight, soon after which the Homestead committee left for home. The committee said the Homestead strikers were in the possession of their owners, whose watchmen are on guard to protect them. No property had been destroyed and there was no indication of the destruction of any. The citizens of Homestead and the strikers were pledged to see that it was protected. A conference, been notified that he could take possession of the Carnegie property at Homestead. No written word had yet been attempted to be exchanged which met with any resistance.

Cox said the people of Homestead, without regard to party, profession or association, commanded the action of the government. The strikers had requested that he adhere to the position he had assumed, at least until some officer had been instructed in the exercise of his official authority. These people greatly regretted the occurrence of Wednesday, and will be doing all in their power to mitigate the effects of its employment of armed Yinerton men invested with no official authority and their secret importation into the county.

No organized effort has been made to prevent the Homestead people from landing and the collisions were accidental and not premeditated.

Gov. Pattison said he was glad to hear that order prevailed at Homestead and hoped it would continue. While he had taken the position that the military power of Pennsylvania would be invoked, until that of the civil had been exhausted, and would adhere to it, he wanted it understood that the observance of the laws of the state would be insisted on if the entire military force of Pennsylvania had to be called out. He had called to the aid of the federal government for soldiers. Care would be taken, however, that the military would be subordinated to the civil power. Property would be protected and the rights of the Homestead strikers would be maintained without regard to the merits or demerits of the business difference between them.

Mr. O'Donnell made a long statement relative to the differences between employers and employed. Discussing the scale of wages, he insisted that the trouble was due to the refusal of the Carnegie Co. to treat with its workmen. Cox and O'Donnell intimated that, if an arbitration of existing differences could be secured, the existing difference between the Homestead and Pittsburgh troops would be likely to be ordered out of existence. The chief obstacle to a settlement was the apparent determination of the employers not to treat with labor organizations and to have their employ no union men.

Plunkett Talks.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Mr. Plunkett, in an interview on the Homestead riot, says: "No further effort will be made to force the strikers into the camp. I still hope to have a settlement with the strikers, as far as union men are concerned, I guess Carnegie and his partners have enough money. I know what I am talking about when I say no union men will ever again set foot in the Homestead again."

That is about all I have to say on this subject. I can not expect fair treatment from the press. There are too much politics in the fight and I have the unpopularity end."

No Return, No Vote.

JACKSON, Miss., July 9.—The registration of the voters in the state capital is to be held in the regular rooms of the Mississippi State Bank. Formerly the Negroes were allowed to register in this county was about four to one over the white. Returns from nine polling precincts, including this city, where the Negroes formerly had nearly 800 voters in a single ward, show a total registration of 60 whites to 47 Negroes.

Small Labor War at Butler.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 9.—The small labor war at Butler, N. Y., between men, rifles and stones, and finally pistols, was used by the strikers. The police killed seven, arresting ten. No dead Friday. She had lived here sixty years.

Menards Receive Life Sentence.

DETROIT, Mich., July 9.—Henry Hill and Sol Walton have been sentenced to the penitentiary for life. They authored the Negro riot of May and June at Clarksville, a dive at Adelaville in March of last year.

DELAY TO THE NAVY.

The Government Greatly Interested in the Situation at Homestead.

WASHINGON, July 9.—The strike of the metal-workers at the Homestead mills will delay the work on the armored cruiser Maine, the 30,000 ton cruiser Clinton, the 15,000 ton battleship monitors Puritan and Terror, and the 10,000 ton yards as well as on other war vessels under course of construction at the navy yard, besides those building by private firms such as Bethlehem, Phipps & Co., and also the British, French, and other steel plating for the war vessels.

The contract with Carnegie, Phipps & Co. was entered into on November 20, 1890, to furnish armor of a total of 4,000 tons, and the work was to be completed in 1893, when 5,000 tons of plating were delivered upon this contract were to have been completed on July 1, 1893, but the time required for the necessary extension of the firm's existing plant was found to be more than could be spared, and hence the date was unavoidable. Under the contract the company was bound to furnish and maintain the most improved and modern plant for the production of first-class armor, and to conduct to the best method the work of the result of the tests of nickel-steel plates a few months ago was sufficient to convince the navy department of the desirability of arming the new ships with that material, and accordingly all the armor was made of nickel-steel firm in the form of nickel-steel.

The total amount of armor required is 15,940 tons, for the following vessels. At the New York naval yard, Maine, 1,430 tons; Texas, 5,570 tons; Indiana, 1,430 tons; Tennessee, 1,430 tons; Mississippi, 1,430 tons; Connecticut, 1,430 tons.

At Norfolk, navy yard, Amphitrite, 5,045 tons; battle ship Texas, 1,092 tons; Pensacola, 600 tons. At Mare Island and San Francisco—Monitor Louisiana, 1,000 tons; battleship Indiana, 1,000 tons; Cruises No. 1, 2, 3, 23 tons.

At Bath—Ammen's harbor defense ship, 775 tons; gun boat Maclines and Casting, each 10 tons. At Gramp's works, Philadelphia—Battleship Iowa, 1,092 tons; gun boat America, 620 tons; gun boat Cruises No. 1, 2, 3, 23 tons; gun boat No. 12 and 13 each 1,000 tons.

At Norfolk, navy yard, Monitor Amphitrite, 5,045 tons; battle ship Texas, 1,092 tons; Pensacola, 600 tons. At Mare Island and San Francisco—Monitor Louisiana, 1,000 tons; battleship Indiana, 1,000 tons; Cruises No. 1, 2, 3, 23 tons.

At New York—Ammen's harbor defense ship, 775 tons; gun boat Maclines and Casting, each 10 tons. At Gramp's works, Philadelphia—Battleship Iowa, 1,092 tons; gun boat America, 620 tons; gun boat Cruises No. 1, 2, 3, 23 tons.

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SWINDLERS.

Schemes to Send Negroes Back to Their Native Country.

Every Once in a While Numbers of the Poor Dudes Turn Up

In some of the Larger Cities, Where They Don't Left Informed by the Agent Who Died to Stop the Swindlers.

WASHINGON, July 9.—The strike of the metal-workers at the Homestead mills will delay the work on the armored cruiser Maine, the 30,000 ton cruiser Clinton, the 15,000 ton ton battleship monitors Puritan and Terror, and the 10,000 ton yards as well as on other war vessels under course of construction at the navy yard, besides those building by private firms such as Bethlehem, Phipps & Co., and also the British, French, and other steel plating for the war vessels.

The contract with Carnegie, Phipps & Co. was entered into on November 20, 1890, to furnish armor of a total of 4,000 tons, and the work was to be completed in 1893, when 5,000 tons of plating were delivered upon this contract were to have been completed on July 1, 1893, but the time required for the necessary extension of the firm's existing plant was found to be more than could be spared, and hence the date was unavoidable. Under the contract the company was bound to furnish and maintain the most improved and modern plant for the production of first-class armor, and to conduct to the best method the work of the result of the tests of nickel-steel plates a few months ago was sufficient to convince the navy department of the desirability of arming the new ships with that material, and accordingly all the armor was made of nickel-steel firm in the form of nickel-steel.

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OUR DAILY MAIL

Editor of The Daily Mail, in response to his friends' opinions expressed by Correspondents; but nothing reflecting upon the character or habits of any person will be admitted to these columns.

OUR AGENTS.

The following are authorized Agents for The PUBLIC LEDGER in their respective localities:

Morristown—Matthew Hoffman.
Montgomery—Robert L. Clegg.
Albion—John C. Hayes.
Watertown—John Hayes.
Springfield—C. Dorman.
Albion—Charles Stewart.
Watertown—Jesse Stewart.
Albion—Kells & Foxworth.
Albion—P. W. Williams.
Subscribers will save the trouble of letter writing by sending their subscriptions to the Agent at their place.

For Correspondents in our cities, send Letters to the offices as far as possible. Give facts in as few words as possible. We want news in this department, and not advertising, editorials or political arguments.

THE STRANGERS' CHURCH GUIDE.

Hours When Services are Held in the Various Churches in Mayville.

The following Directory was prepared especially for THE LEDGER:

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Rev. J. S. Hoy, D.D., Pastor.
Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sabbath-school at 9:30 a. m.
Midweek Prayer-meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.
Y. P. S. C. E. Sunday at 6:30 p. m.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Rev. J. S. Hoy, D.D., Pastor.
Public Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Wednesday evening at 8 p. m.
Sabbath-school Sunday 9 a. m.
Weekly Prayer-meeting Thursday at 8 p. m.
Pastor's residence, Mayville Seminary.

THIRD STREET M. E. CHURCH.
Rev. Cyrus R. Postor.
Services every Sunday.
All are invited to services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday-school 9:30 a. m.
Praying Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m.
Pastor's residence, 25 West Second street.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.
Rev. J. E. Wright, Pastor.
Preaching Sunday 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sabbath-school Sunday 9 a. m.
Wednesday evening at 8 p. m.
Praying Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m.
Pastor's residence, 25 West Second street.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.
Chapman S. Lucas, Pastor.
Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m.
Praying Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m.
Endeavor Society Sunday evening 6:45 p. m.
Ladies Aid Society Thursday 3 p. m.

CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY.
Rev. D. C. Chapman, Pastor.
Services on Sunday 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
on Fridays at 7:30 p. m.
Held on the first and third Sundays of the month in the Old Tabernacle.
Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m.
Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m.

KNIGHTS OF CYRUS.
E. CHURCH.
M. G. McNeely, Pastor.
Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m.
Western Society C. E. Sunday 9 a. m.
Praying-meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m.
For present these services are held at the Courthouse.
Pastor's residence, 25 West Second street.

Notice!

H. D. Watson and W. G. Jenkins will buy wheat at 50 cents on the bushel at the Mill. We will be glad to handle wheat at this mill we well known to all. They furnish

This man who does not advertise is generally seen lounging around his store.

MISS EMMA BRADLEY of Chicago has founded a mission school at her own expense in the slums of that city. She makes her home in the rear of the school room, and shares her food with a number of poor people, and at her own table, too.

Few people know that almost in sight of St. Louis stands the largest artificial mound in America. If not in the world, it is the largest in a given area. It is 500 feet in diameter, 100 feet high. It covers over eight acres of ground and has upward of 30,000,000 cubic feet of content. It has been reckoned on the low side. The cost of construction of the people who built this mound and the inadequate tools, transportation and machinery employed, it was for Indians a most difficult task. The building of another city like St. Louis. This mound is really a mountain and even the Indians could not tame it. It has been carried through with the help of the Indians. How long it took or why it was built all are questions that will probably never be answered, but the purpose of the works cannot be called in question.

RECEIPT FOR A GOOD TOWN.

Give, Push, Snap, Energy, Activity, Harmony, Advertising, That Write about it, Cheap property, Special, Help to Improve it, Good country tributary, Patriotic merchants, All public enterprises, Help to Improve it, Make the atmosphere healthy, Full exhibit by good works, Fire and water, Let your object be the welfare, growth and prosperity of public spirited men, and be one yourself.

FIRE AND ACCIDENT INS. W. R. WARDER.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce J. C. JEFFERSON is the Democratic candidate for Sheriff of Mason County at election to be held Tuesday, November 3, 1862.

FOR RENT.

JOH RENT—Rooms on Market street, near Third street, for single people. R. R. FOELICH.

JOH RENT—One house of 8 rooms and one 2 rooms and kitchen. Apply to MRS. JOHN R.

JOH RENT—Three rooms on West Second street, Apply to GEORGE H. HEISER, No. 11.

JOH RENT—A house on Fifth street, lately occupied by James K. Lloyd. Apply to JOHN L. CHAMBERLAIN, Court st.

JOH RENT—Rooms on first floor, at 430 East Second street, corner Pulpit.

FOR SALE.

JOH SALE—A very desirable house and lot for full description see below.

JOH SALE—The house is new and modern in style, six rooms, hall, parlor, bathroom, good kitchen. Located on the corner of Main and W. H. HUTCHINS, Agents. This house is for \$1,500.

JOH SALE—Elegant two-story frame residence on Main street; lot 66; 100 ft. house, 12 ft. deep, 10 ft. high, 10 ft. wide, sold at a bargain. M. C. HUTCHINS, Agent.

JOH SALE—Seven-room room dwelling located on Main street at end \$1,800, on liberal terms, located on street car line. M. C. HUTCHINS, Agent.

JOH SALE—The splendid suburban residence on Main street, 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep, Eq.—nearly 100 ft. This is one of the finest houses in the Ohio river valley.

JOH SALE—The house is for \$1,500.

JOH SALE—A second-hand sledbar Buggy. A good one. Apply to R. R. FROST, Wall street.

LOST.

JOH—A bunch of Keys containing among them a large bunch of house keys. Finder please leave at Dr. A. G. Browning's office.

JOH—A small brass ring containing four keys, one Postoffice key, between 40 E. Fourth street and the Red Comet. Finder please leave at Dr. A. G. Browning's office.

JOH—Diamond stick pins attached. Finder please leave at this office and receive reward.

JOH—A large leather pocket-book, containing a gold ring and some notes and papers. Reward will be returned to W. B. E. VICKROY.

JOH—Lost at Third street between Postoffice and Superior. A small leather Postoffice key and door key, attached to a chain.

JOH—On the street between Market and Sutton, a black silk pocket-book. Finder will please return to this office and receive reward.

JOH—A gold necklace, between Shannan and Union, June 11th. The shape of a ace of spades, with small receive reward.

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